

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 4889.

號八月三九年七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1879.

日六十月二年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGER, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C., BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C., SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 160 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE BOSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & Co., SHAW, CAMPBELL & Co., AMORY, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., FOOCHEE, HEDGES & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,300,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.  
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KESWICK.  
H. R. BELMONT, Esq.  
H. L. DALBYMPLE, Esq.  
H. HOPPIUS, Esq.  
A. MCIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER, Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
MANAGER, Shanghai, EWEN CARMELON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS, London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.  
INTEREST ALLOWED.  
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.  
Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.  
Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 5% per Annum.  
" 6 " 4% " "  
" 12 " 5% " "

On Current Accounts at Rates which can be ascertained at their Office.

D. A. J. CROMBIE,  
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,  
Hongkong, November 28, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £160,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

WASHING BOOKS.  
(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

## RECENTLY ARRIVED, AND FOR SALE.

ODGERS'S CELEBRATED CUTLERY. WATERLOW's and DE LA RUE'S STATIONERY. DESSERT and DINNER SERVICES. TABLE GLASSWARE. GENTS' TOOL CHESTS. CABIN SUSPENSION, and BULK-HEAD SWINGING LAMPS for OIL. CABIN SWINGING CANDLE-STICKS. SIGNAL and MASTHEAD LAMPS, (Latest Admiralty Regulation). TUBE EXPANDERS, Assorted Sizes. ENGINEER'S HAMMERS. MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS. COPPER WIRE GAUZE. SPIRIT LEVELS. INDIA RUBBER SHEETS, Assorted Sizes. INSERTION RUBBER, Assorted Sizes. INDIA RUBBER DOOR MATS. INDIA RUBBER SUCTION and DELIVERY HOSE. CANVAS DELIVERY HOSE. LEATHER BELTING.

A Large and Choice Assortment of American and English ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

NEW and POPULAR BOOKS, INSTRUCTIVE and AMUSING.

EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.

PRESENTATION BOOKS.

NOVELS, &c.

MUSIC & SONGS, by First-class Composers.

OPERAS, MUSICAL INSTRUCTION BOOKS, &c.

A Fine Selection of SHERRIES.

Very Fine "O. K." BOURBON WHISKY.

CHATEAU DE FRANDS.

(A fine full flavoured Breakfast CLARET.)

BLANDIES. GIN.

LIQUEURS.

ALIS.

&c.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

Hongkong, February 21, 1879.

FOR SALE.

EUGENE RIMMEL'S TROPICAL FLOWER WATER.

TRADE MARK  
REGISTERED

SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PREPARATIONS.

VOGEL & Co., Sole Agents for China.

Hongkong, February 19, 1879. my10

FOR SALE.

A 53-inch SINGER & Co.'s "SPECIAL CHALLENGE" BICYCLE, quite new.

PATENT BEARINGS.

PATENT SADDLE.

DOUBLE BRAKE, & EXTRAS.

Will be sold under Invoice Price; owner leaving Colony.

Apply to SAYLE & Co.,

Where Machine can be seen.

Hongkong, March 3, 1879.

FOR SALE.

COKE, 85.50 per Ton.

TAR, 7 Cts. per Gallon.

Apply to

GAS WORKS,

West Point.

Hongkong, March 6, 1879. my13

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year ending 31st December last, at the Rate of One Pound Sterling (21 Stg.) per Share of \$125, is PAYABLE on and after MONDAY, the 17th Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

FOR SALE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING Shareholders are requested to send in an Account of Business contributed during the half year ended 31st December 1878, on or before March 31st, on which date the Accounts will be Closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

D. GILLIES,

Secretary.

Hongkong, February 25, 1879. my1

## Intimations.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ARE AGENTS FOR

CURCIER and ADETS' CLARETS. COURCELLES' BRANDY. CHUBBS' SAFFS. WHITEHEAD'S STOUT. VAN HOBOKEN'S GIN. FOSTER'S BOTTLED ALE and STOUT. SILVER LIGHT LAMPS. French JAMS, Confiture de St. James. STARKEY'S GOLD LACE and OFFICERS' DECORATIONS. BAXTER'S CANVAS. KONSTAMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

BEG to call Special Attention to the following Departments:—

### COAST ORDER DEPARTMENT

ORDERS from the COAST or OUT-PORTS are Promptly and Carefully Executed. Goods not in Stock will be procured, if possible, in the Colony.

### SPECIAL ORDER DEPARTMENT

BOOKS, SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, ORNAMENTAL HOUSE or GARDEN FITTINGS, FURNITURE, PIANOS, MEDICINES, BILLIARD TABLES, ARMS, &c., &c., ordered from ENGLAND, at a Commission (all trade discounts being allowed) on the half down cost, of 5 per cent. on amounts over, and 10 per cent. on amounts under \$100.

### FORWARDING AGENCY:

PACKAGES of CURIOS, TEA, PRESERVES, &c., &c., forwarded to any Address in the UNITED KINGDOM by each P. & O. Mail. Charges in full collected either here or from the Consignees as desired. Particulars required with each Package are, Contents for declaration at Customs and value for insurance.

Hongkong, February 27, 1879.

## EIGHT PER CENT. SILVER LOAN

THE CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT, Authorized by Imperial Decree dated the 14th Day of the Ninth Moon of the Fourth Year of Kueang-Sui (9th October, 1878).

Haiquan Taels 1,750,000—Shanghai Taels 1,949,800 Stock.

In Bonds of Shanghai Taels 500 each, bearing Interest from 11th April, 1879.

The First Instalment of Interest being payable on 5th October, 1879, in HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

The Bonds are redeemable at PAR WITHIN SIX YEARS (1884) by HALF-YEARLY (ACCORDING TO THE CHINESE CALENDAR) DRAWINGS.

### PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN HONGKONG.

### PRICE OF ISSUE—PAR.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION hereby invites SUBSCRIPTIONS for SHANGHAI TAELS 1,787,000 of 8 PER CENT. Bonds at the issue PRICE OF PAR, payable as follows:—

SHANGHAI TAELS 10 per cent. on application.

90 " 15 days after allotment.

100 "

The Bonds will bear interest at the rate of Shanghai Taels eight per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly according to the Chinese Calendar, as per annexed Schedule, at the Offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, in Hongkong (at current rate of Exchange for Demand Bills on Shanghai) and Shanghai, after which dates interest on the Bonds so drawn will cease.

The first payment of interest on the full amount of each Bond will be payable on 5th October, 1879, at the above-mentioned places.

The Bonds will be redeemed at par within six years (1884) by 11 half-yearly Drawings, commencing 5th October, 1879, of Shanghai Taels 162,500 each, the balance of the Loan, Shanghai Taels 162,000, being paid off on 9th August, 1884.

The Drawings will take place in Hongkong in February and August in each year, and the Bonds so drawn will be paid off at par on the respective dates specified in annexed Schedule at the Offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, in Hongkong (at current rate of Exchange for Demand Bills on Shanghai) and Shanghai, after which dates interest on the Bonds so drawn will cease.

The Loan has been authorized by an Imperial Decree, dated 9th of October, 1878.

The Loan, principal and interest, is specially secured by the hypothecation of Imperial Maritime Customs' Revenue of the ports of Shanghai, Foochow, Canton, Ningpo and Hankow—the five Ports which have the largest Customs' Revenue of the Empire—to the extent necessary for the due payment of interest and repayment of principal of the said Loan.

The special hypothecation of Customs' Revenue to meet the charge of the present Loan is constituted by the deposit with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, in which the Ports referred to are situated, which Bonds will be held by the Bank in trust for the holders of this Loan. These Customs' Bonds will be received, in case of need, in payment of Chinese Customs' Duties.

Certified Translations of the Official Documents authorizing the Loan, may be inspected at the Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong and Shanghai.

## Notices to Consignees.

FROM KOBE, NAGASAKI &amp; AMOY.

THE S. S. *Glenorchy* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 10th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co.

Hongkong, March 3, 1879. mal10

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Venice* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co.

Hongkong, March 7, 1879. mal14

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. *AMAZONE*.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNNEES of Cargo per S. S. *India*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignee before To-day, the 7th Instant, at 8 p.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after To-day, the 14th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, March 7, 1879.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNNEES.

CONSIGNNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Ex "Act."

R. J. A. H. (in cross) No. 107, Aldridge Salmon &amp; Co., 1 case Hosiery, from London.

Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

TO LET.

TO LET.

G. R. E. E. N. M. O. U. N. T.,  
Possession on or before 15th May.

Apply to GILMAN &amp; Co.

Hongkong, March 4, 1879.

TO LET.

PORTION of a HOUSE, very suitable for OFFICES and DWELLING, also for a STORE, Queen's Road Central. Possession 1st March next.

Apply to LANDSTEIN &amp; Co.

Hongkong, February 4, 1879.

TO LET.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue House, situate on Fraya East:—

FIRST FLOORS of Nos. 2 and 4, Fraya East.

At also, A FRONT and BACK ROOM in the Dwelling to the eastward of the Pier, with part of its spacious Veranda. Immediate Possession.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, situated to Blue Houses at Wan Chai, Marine Lot 65.

Also, A SPACIOUS TIMBER YARD, close to the Wan Chai Pier. Timber received on Storage or the Yard Rented.

For further particulars, apply to MEYER &amp; Co.

Hongkong, March 4, 1879.

TO BE LET.

TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10, Fraya Central.

Apply to TURNER &amp; Co.

Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICES and GODOWNS, Nos. 54 and 60, Fraya Central.

Apply to WO HANG.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879.

TO LET.

TWO Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON &amp; Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879.

## Mails.



STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE  
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,  
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI-  
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-  
AMPTON, AND LONDON;

ALSO  
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND  
AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
GEELONG, Captain C. FRASER, will leave  
this SATURDAY, the 15th March, at  
Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to  
A. MOLVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 1, 1879. mal15

Occidental & Oriental Steam-  
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND  
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED  
STATES AND EUROPE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
CENTRAL

and

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING  
RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. *BELGIO* will be despatched  
for San Francisco via Yokohama,  
on MONDAY, the 17th day of March, 1879,  
at 8 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for  
Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with  
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until  
4 p.m. of the 16th March. PARCEL  
PACKAGES will be received at the Office  
until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages  
should be marked to address in full; value  
of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-  
SAGE TICKETS.

For further Information as to Freight  
on Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, February 26, 1879. mal17

## Notices of Firms.

## NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of  
Mr F. GROBIEN in our Firm  
CEASED To-day.

SANDER &amp; Co.

Hongkong, March 1, 1879.

## NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of  
Mr WALTER SCOTT FITZ, in our  
Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on  
the 31st December last.

Mr CHARLES VINCENT SMITH is  
admitted a Partner from This Date.

RUSSELL &amp; Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879. mal1

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the  
Undersigned in the Chinese Mail,  
華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po),

CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but  
Debts prior to that Date will be received  
and paid by him.

CHUN AXIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

## NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Under-  
signed has LEASED the Chinese Mail  
from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged  
the services of Mr LEONG YOOK CHUN,  
as Translator and General Manager of the  
newspaper, which under its new régime  
will be found to be, as hitherto, an ex-  
cellent medium for advertising, especially  
as the Manager is able to devote his whole  
attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM,

Leasee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

## NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on  
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.  
In accordance with the Company's Articles  
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit,  
are distributed annually to Contributors  
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion  
to the net amount of Premiums contributed  
by each, the remaining third being carried  
to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEY SMITH,

General Agent.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

## NOTICE.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against FIRE on Buildings and  
on Goods on Goods stored therein, on  
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of  
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms  
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-  
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.

If required protection will be granted on  
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-  
posals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG &amp; Co.,

Agents, Hongkong &amp; Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1879.

## NOTICE.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against FIRE to the extent of  
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored  
therein, at current local rates, subject to a  
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON &amp; Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, January 4, 1879.

## NOTICE.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against FIRE to the extent of  
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored  
therein, at current local rates, subject to a  
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON &amp; Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, January 4, 1879.

## Insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of  
China and Japan, and at Singapore,  
Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance  
granted at the rates of Premium current at  
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE.  
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of  
His Majesty King George The First,  
A. D. 1720.

—

THE Underigned having been appointed

Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either  
here, in London or at the principal Ports  
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 26, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY OF

MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling  
of which is paid up £100,000

Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000

Annual Income £250,000

THE Underigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, at  
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,  
and Hankow, are prepared to grant  
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

SWISS LLOYD  
TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF WINTERTHUR.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 98.

CHINA SEA.

SHANGHAI DISTRICT.—WOOSUNG  
RIVER.

WOOSUNG INNER BAR SIGNALS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and  
after the 31st March,

## THE CHINA MAIL.

## Intimations.

## CROSSE &amp; BLACKWELL'S

## CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,  
JAMS AND JELLIES,  
ORANGE MARMALADE,  
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,  
PURS SALAD OIL,  
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,  
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,  
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,  
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,  
YARMOUTH BLOATORS,  
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,  
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,  
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED CHEESE,  
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,  
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,  
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,  
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,  
PLUM PUDDINGS,  
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storeskeepers.

## CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling or jars they should invariably be destroyed when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse &amp; Blackwell on the Labels, Cards and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,  
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,  
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the lighter complaints which are more particularly incident to the life of a miner, or to those living in the bush.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against these evils, which to often beset the human race—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent occurrences of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, it never fails to cure alike deep and superficial sores.

The Medicine may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Store-keepers throughout the civilised world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 539, Oxford Street, London.

\* Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

20ap78 1w ff

\* HIGHEST AWARD &amp; PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA

EXHIBITION, 1876.

## OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANSING MACHINES. INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. 1000 POUNDS OF POLISH. 1000 POUNDS OF POLISH.

## OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NOMERGURAC,)  
FOR CLEANSING PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

## OAKEY'S WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

10 SOLID BLOCKS—10. IN. & 4D. EACH. & 10. BOXES.

## JOHNSON &amp; SONS

PRINTERS OF  
THE CHINESE MAIL.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Soap78 1w 52s 20s70

NOW READY.

## Intimations.



## CLIMATO DEBILITY.

THE WEAK MADE STRONG,

BY  
NEWMAN'S EXTRACT OF MALT.

Prepared from the finest Kentish Malt, being non-fermented and free from Spirit, as certified by Dr. Hassall and other Analytical Chemists.

It is strongly recommended by the faculty, and extensively used in the principal Hospitals, and is particularly valuable in all cases of Constitutional and Climatic Debility, as well as being a most agreeable and efficient substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very strongly recommended to be taken instead of Wine or Beer between meals, as it imparts immediate strength, assists digestion, and produces appetite, and it may be freely taken by total abstainers without any misgivings as to its exciting or intoxicating effects.

DIRECTIONS.—A Wine-glassful twice or three times a day. The Extract should be kept lying down in a cool place.

Copies of the Original Testimonials from Physicians and the Public can be forwarded upon application to the Manufacturer.

Sold by all Chemists, and by the Manufacturer, C. H. NEWMAN, Dagmar House, East Margate.

Local Agents: Messrs. A. S. WATSON &amp; Co., Hongkong.

14de78 1w 52s 14de79

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &amp;c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff) IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectively checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in diarrhoea, and is the only specific in cholera and dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectively cuts short all attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitation and spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Cholera, rheumatism, gout, cancer, toothache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Karl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (December 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.

"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, *Pharmaceutical Journal*, August 1, 1868, which states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

Citation.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sol. Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT,  
88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 8d., 4s. 6d., and 1s.

4jan79 1w 28s 4jul79

NOW READY.

2

FENG-SHUI; or, THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. ELLIS. One Volume. 8vo. Price \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, Its History, Theory and Popular Religion; in three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. ELLIS. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs. Laidlow &amp; Co., Crawford &amp; Co., Hastings, July 31, 1878.

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## Intimations.

**G. FALCONER & Co.,  
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER  
MANUFACTURERS,  
AND  
JEWELLERS.  
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS  
AND BOOKS.**

48, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, February 20, 1879. mrs20

**THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 24th March, 1879, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1878.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th March to the 24th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
**J. BRADLEE SMITH,  
General Agent.**

Hongkong, February 19, 1879. mrs24

**THE CHINESE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above-named Company, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 39, Queen's Road, in the city of Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 10th day of March next, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of passing certain Special Resolutions providing for the following alterations in the Constitution and Articles of Association of the Company: viz.:—

1.—That the Business of the Company be in future managed by a Board of Directors and a Secretary instead of the former and General Agents as heretofore.

2.—That if in the opinion of the Directors the Business of the Company in any year be such as not to warrant the Payment of Interest at \$12 per cent. per annum on the Paid-up Capital, they may during such year reduce such Rate to such lower amount as they may consider desirable for the Interests of the Company.

3.—To enable the Directors if necessary shall arise to pay such Interest or any part thereof out of the Reserve Fund.

4.—To provide that when there shall be profits applicable for dividend the same shall be divisible as the Shareholders in Meeting shall determine.

5.—That fourteen Days instead of Thirty Days notice may be given of all Meetings of the Company.

6.—That Clause 147 of the Articles of the Company be expunged, leaving future changes in the Regulations of the Company to be made as provided for by Ordinance No. 1 of 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Second EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held at the same Hour and Place on MONDAY, the 24th day of March next, for the purpose of Confirming such Special Resolutions as may be passed at the First mentioned Meeting.

Dated this Third day of February, 1879.

By Order,  
**J. BRADLEE SMITH,  
General Agent.**

**HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS STORAGE.**

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch.

**MEYER & Co.,  
Proprietors.**

Hongkong, November 20, 1878. mrs29

## DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving HONGKONG on the 1st of April next.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

## NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, Dr EASTLACKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 60, Queen's Road CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 28, 1878.

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in HONGKONG HARBOUR:—

BETTHOVEN, German barque, Capt. R. H. —— Melchers & Co.

WANDERER MINSTER, British barque, Capt. Sivewright. — Captain.

LADY, British barque, Capt. T. Brown. —— Edward Schellens & Co.

NEHEMIAH GLESON, American barque, Capt. D. Bradford. —— Meyer & Co.

CHARLES LEE, British barque, Capt. A. J. Winter. —— Butterfield & Swire.

JOHANN FRIEDRICH, German brig, Capt. E. Kyncker. —— Wieser & Co.

## For Sale.

## NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT, Parts I. and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 402. — By ERNEST JOHN ETEL, Ph.D., Tübingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from MESSRS LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Hongkong and Shanghai; and MESSRS KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## NOTICE.

A NY CLAIMS against the British Barque "JAMES SHEPHERD" must be sent to the Undersigned before Noon of TUESDAY, the 11th Instant, or they will not be recognized.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 8, 1879. mrs11

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

March 8, Johann Friedrich, German brig, 242, A. H. Kroncke, Wakata (Shimabara) Gulf) March 1, Wheat. — Wieser & Co.

March 8, Yottung, British steamer, 286, S. W. Goggin, Swatow March 7, General.

KWOK AH-ZHONG.

March 8, Helene, German barque, from Whampoa.

## DEPARTURES.

Mar. 8, Silver Ea. to, for Saigon.  
8, Excelsior, for Saigon.  
8, Ara, for Marseilles, &c.  
8, Tanis, for Yokohama.  
8, Amazon, for Shanghai.

## CLEARED.

Saga, for Labuan.  
Mignon, for Honolulu.  
Johann Snidt, for Whampoa.  
Kirkland, for Chefoo.  
Humboldt, for Manila.  
Holstein, for Hamburg.  
Amoy, for Canton.  
Ocean, for Melbourne, &c.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.  
Per Yottung, from Swatow, 3 Europeans deck, and 138 Chinese.

## DEPARTED.

Per Ara, for Saigon, 10 Seamen, and 8 Chinese; for Singapore, Messrs Sanchez del Aguila, Fisher, Mr and Mrs Mulholland, and 6 Chinese; for Batavia, Mr Von der Biesen and servant; for Marseilles, H. E. D. Carlos d'Espagna (Spanish Minister), and del Porcato (Secretary), Messrs R. G. Wraa, and A. J. Wilgaard. — From Shanghai; for Marseilles, Mrs Curtis, Messrs Thom, Tomas, and Sayn. — From Yokohama; for Galle, Mrs Williams, 2 children and servant; for Marseilles, Mr and Mrs de Geoffroy (French Minister), 2 children, and 2 servants, Messrs H. Ffank, A. Brorson, and Mrs Green and servant.

## TO DEPART.

Per Ocean, for Brisbane, Mr. F. J. O. Wldash; for Cocktown, 2 Europeans Steerage; for Australia and New Zealand, 479 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German brig Johann Friedrich reports: Bad weather with Northerly storms and high sea.

The British steamer Yottung reports: Fresh monsoon throughout.

## Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE,  
AT HONGKONG.

When Name From  
left. Aug. 9, Urania, Penarth  
Sept. 23, Clunnum, Cardiff  
Oct. 16, Jacobine, Liverpool  
18, Rosine, Cardiff  
12, Hermann, Bremen  
Nov. 21, Peter, Massluis  
21, Fulda, Hamburg  
20, Rosina, Cardiff  
Dec. 18, Blenheim, Flushing  
21, Kong See (s.), London  
23, Glanis Castle, Cardiff  
Jan. 11, Scotland (s.), London  
18, Gleniffer (s.), London  
21, Sarpedon (s.), Liverpool  
LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN FOR  
AT LONDON.—Steamers via Suez Canal:  
Glenallock, Galley of Lorne,  
Metoneonahiro.

Carricks, Sailing Vessel.  
At Liverpool.  
At Glasgow.  
At Glencoe (s) via London.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, Dr EASTLACKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 60, Queen's Road CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 28, 1878.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—

For H.M.S. Himalaya, at 2.30 p.m., on Monday, the 10th inst.

For MANILA.—

For barque Vicenza, at 3 p.m., on Monday, the 10th inst., instead of as previously notified.

Per Olympia, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 10th inst.

Per Emerald, at 8.30 p.m., on Monday, the 10th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW.—

Per Douglas, at 8 p.m., on Monday, the 10th inst.

For BANGKOK.—

Per Dale, at 4.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 11th inst.

For SAIGON.—

Per Adria, at 8 p.m., on Tuesday, the 11th inst.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—

For H.M.S. Himalaya, at 2.30 p.m., on Monday, the 10th inst.

For MANILA.—

For barque Vicenza, at 3 p.m., on Monday, the 10th inst., instead of as previously notified.

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Per Dale, at 4.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 11th inst.

For SAIGON.—

Per Adria, at 8 p.m., on Tuesday, the 11th inst.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—

The British Contract Packet Geelong, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th inst., with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe via Brindisi or Southampton; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burma, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa, nor for Mauritius.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET. The United States Mail Packet Belgic, will be despatched on MUNDAY, the 17th March, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 p.m. Registry of Letters ceases.  
2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 10 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay, can no longer be sent by this route. Hongkong, February 26, 1879. mrs17

MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.—The Australian Contract Packet Memoria, will be despatched from Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., with Mails for Singapore, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Tasmania, New Zealand, Fiji, and Melbourne.

Correspondence cannot be registered after 11.15 a.m. The Mails will be closed at 11.30. Supplementary mail on board with 18 cents late fee till time of departure.

Correspondence for South and Western Australia can be sent by this route if desired, but as a general rule it is better to send it via Galle, Hongkong, March 7, 1879. mrs18

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—The French Contract Packet Djemah will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples, to Saloon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burma, Ceylon, India (via Madras), Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.

HOURS OF CLOSING.—THE CONTRACT MAILS.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by both the British and French Contract Packets:—

Day before departure:—

5 p.m.—Money Order Office closes; Post Office closes except the Noyer Box, which remains open all night.

Day of departure:—

7 a.m.—Post Office opens.  
10 a.m.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

11 a.m.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents until

11.30 a.m.—when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.40 a.m.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 18 cents until time of departure.

THE CONTRACT MAILS.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by both the British and French Contract Packets:—

Day before departure:—

9 p.m.—Meeting of St. John's Lodge.

FRIDAY, March 14:—

9 p.m.—Meeting of St. John's Lodge.

WEDNESDAY, March 12:—</

can be shown to have existed elsewhere, the circumstance will be of importance in estimating the chances of ancient Chinese customs being closely connected with similar customs in the West. The same reviewer thinks the "best man" was once he who assisted the lover to carry off his bride by force, and refers to a similar functionary as being frequently mentioned in Russian poetry. In comparing Chinese marriage ceremonies with those of Turkestan, we have called attention to a similar custom in the latter country, but as yet we have not heard of its having ever existed in China.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE services at Union Church to-morrow will be conducted by the Rev. J. C. Edge.

MAILS for H. M. S. *Himalaya* close at 2.30 on Monday, and it is intended to despatch her during the afternoon.

CH'ING FU, who since the retirement and subsequent death of Ying King-ling, has held the appointment of Acting Treasurer at Canton, has now been confirmed in the post. His appointment to Honan has therefore been cancelled.

THE Cricket Match, Bankers and Brokers v. Merchants, played this afternoon, resulted in a signal defeat for the two B.'s, who were beaten in one innings. Merchants scored 122 in their first innings, while the other side made only 63 (1st innings) and 37 (2nd innings). Lucas made 32, Darby 34, and A. P. McEwan 27 for the Merchants.

Hot-water pipes have been provided for heating the Supreme Court, but are seldom used. It has been found, by no means pleasant method of warming the Court, and it is therefore found necessary for all but the robust to appear in Court equipped as for an Arctic expedition. The Police Court is even worse than the Supreme Court, and an hour passed within its ancient walls is enough in these days to lay the foundation for a heavy doctor's bill; but as it is only Magistrates, lawyers, police reporters and that sort of people who suffer, it does not so much matter.

We commend to our readers for careful perusal the letter, written by the Rev. Arnold Foster, to the *Friend of China*—which appears in our 6th page—in which that disinterested young missionary advocates a widening of the field of operation occupied by the Anti-Opium Society. Mr Foster, it may be remembered, addressed a warm appeal to the Hongkong community through these columns on behalf of the Famine Fund, and he has since been presented with a valuable testimonial at home for the admirable manner in which he acted as Secretary to the China Famine Fund in London.

THE usual fortnightly Entertainment will be held at the Temperance Hall, 14 and 16, Stanley Street, on Monday evening, commencing at the usual hour, 7-past 8. A nominal charge of 20 cents will be made for civilians, all others free. The following is the programme:

- 1.—Pianoforte Solo, "L'Estasi."
- 2.—Song, "Tis but a little faded flower."
- 3.—Reading, "George Washington."
- 4.—Song, "I am a volatile."
- 5.—Recitation, "Dow's Hat."
- 6.—Quartett, Piano and Strings, from Beethoven.
- 7.—Song, (by desire) "The Shah's Visit."
- 8.—Song, "Norah, dear Norah."
- 9.—Recitation.
- 10.—Song.

The following is the order of Service at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 2nd Sunday in Lent, 8th March, 1879:

Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon, at 11.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Rev. W. Warner Parry, B.A.; First Lesson, Genesis, XXVII, to v. 41; Second Lesson, Mark, IX, v. 2 to 30; Venite, No. 7 Monk; Psalms, Nos. 64 and 55 Monk; Te Deum, Nos. 105 and 62 Monk; Benedictrit, No. 68 Monk; Anthem, "O Lord most holy," No. 39; Hymn, "Christian, dost thou see them," No. 91; Evening Prayer and Sermon, at 4.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Genesis, XXII, Second Lesson, 1 Corinthian, I, fr. v. 26 and II, Psalm, No. 55 Monk; Cantate Domino, No. 78 Monk; Deus Misericordia, No. 8 Monk; First Hymn, "O Christ, who art the Light and day," No. 95; Second Hymn, "The day is past and over," No. 21.

An Austro-Hungarian expedition, consisting of Count Bela Szeghely and two scientific coadjutors, has started for Central Asia, the Kuen Lun, and Tibet, which they propose to reach by way of the great Yang-tsekiang river. The Count, accompanied by Baron Schenk, the German chargé d'affaires, had an interview with the members of the Board of the Tungkuang-Yamen, at Peking, about the beginning of October last, in the course of which he expounded his plans to the apparent satisfaction of the board. Prince Kung particularly is said to have been pleased with the Count, and he has since furnished him with letters of recommendation to the Chinese Resident at Lhasa and other officials. It is time for English explorers to look to their spurs; for though Africa and the Arctic regions are facile scenes of conquest to them, something more powerful than glaciers and snow-capped mountains appears to keep them out of Central Asia, and the field is left undisputed to the Holes, Eggenhofs, the Prejvalskys, and a whole army of minor Russian wayfarers.—Full

Police Intelligence.  
(Both Magistrates Sitting.)

8th March, 1879.

## CUTTING AND WOUNDING.

Ali Aknam, a fireman, on the British steamer *Memur*, was charged with cutting and wounding one Mahomed Amed, the sering on the same vessel, with intent to kill and murder. The wounded man being in Hospital, the case was remanded till Monday.

## DRUNKENNESS.

Le Vede Antoine, a seaman S.S. *Amazone*, was charged with being drunk and incapable, and was fined 25 cents.

## SPOILING HIS LITTLE GAME.

Tsoi Ato, described as a farmer, was charged with being out without a light or pass.

P.C. No. 47 (Adam Smith), stated that at about 3 a.m. he saw the defendant loitering about Circular Pathway and concealed himself when he saw the Constable approaching. The constable asked him where he lived, and he pointed out a shop; he was taken there, but the shop-people knew nothing about him.

Defendant stated, in defence, that he had no occupation, and that he only arrived here about 4 days ago. Fined \$5 or 4 weeks' imprisonment.

## DETERMINED ASSAULT.

Sung A. Cheung, hawker, was charged with assaulting one J. Noot, a seaman, in the Queen's Road East. The complainant was unable to attend, as he was suffering from a severe wound in the head.

James Morrison, a corporal in the 74th Regiment, stated that he saw a great crowd in the Queen's Road, and on going to the spot saw a sailor leaning against a door near McGregor Barracks, his face covered with blood. The defendant had also got blood on his face from a cut on his left eye. Defendant appeared to be very excited, and was standing in front of the sailor, making a great noise, gesticulating with his hands. The sailor became unconscious and fell to the ground. Witness and two other soldiers placed the sailor in a chair. The defendant was handed over to the Police. The sailor was trying to seize the defendant when he fell down.

Patrick Fitzpatrick, a private in the 74th, gave corroborative evidence, and said that he had seen the defendant strike the sailor with a long bamboo apparently with all his might. The sailor's head was cut, and he immediately staggered. The defendant had a scratch on his eye, but witness did not see any one strike him.

The case was remanded till Monday.

## China.

(Herald, Feb. 27th.)

Almanacs appear to be a Government monopoly in China. At least we are informed that the sale of these valuable publications is restricted to Yamen underlings, and that the officials are allowed to reap any profit derivable from the trade. In no other way is it possible to account for a proclamation bearing date 26th day of the 12th moon of the 4th year of Kwang St, issued by the Mta Magistrate and extensively posted throughout the City and suburbs. This proclamation forbids, under penalty of death, the publication and sale of almanacs by persons unskilled in horoscopy, and warns the people that fitting days for weddings, burials, land-purchases, and so forth can be discovered only in the almanacs prepared at Peking by the Astronomical Board. At first sight, it might appear that the Mta Magistrate is taking quite a proper interest in this matter, but the fact is that the mandarins are peculiarly concerned in the sale of these officially-inspired calendars. They receive a few copies from Peking annually; some of these are printed here for general circulation and sold at the various book shops,—the officials or their underlings (it amounts to the same thing) receiving the regulation "squeezes," or a per-cent of the book-sellers' receipts. It is regrettable that this superfluous paternal solicitude for the welfare of the people should not be devoted to more practical ends,—sanitary reform, for instance, or a proper comprehension of the evils resulting from a malarious atmosphere, would be a fitting subject to dilate upon in the next magisterial fulmination.

## SHANGHAI.

(Notes.)

Shortly before three o'clock on Sunday morning last a native constable was patrolling his beat in the Fuhkin road, when he discovered the door of a house unsecured, and entered. In a well furnished back room he found a Chinaman attired in long clothing, regaling himself with chicken and wine, and in answer to the constable's enquiries he represented that he was the proprietor of the house, and invited the constable to join in the meal. The constable begged to be excused on the ground that it was too early, and expressed astonishment that his would-be host should be up at that hour. Without the least hesitation the man replied, "I am a dealer in fish and it is necessary for me to be at the East Gate to buy fish as the fishermen come in, in readiness for the market at five o'clock." "But," replied the constable, how is it you wear long clothing?" It is not usual for fish dealers to do so." "I am No. 1 man," was the answer; but the constable's suspicions were aroused and he called for the inmates of the house. A respectably attired man then came down stairs, told the constable that he was the proprietor of the house, and could not account for the presence of his early guest, who was still devoting his energies to the chicken and wine. When this individual was appealed to for an explanation, he admitted, with the greatest coolness, that he had entered the house by slipping the latch on the door, and, when stripped, scars were visible on his legs, showing that he was no stranger to the opposed reforming influences of the bamboo.

Another burglar has been cleverly captured, having the proceeds of his handiwork in his possession. Between four and five o'clock on Monday morning last a native Sergeant met a well dressed man and a coolie near the Loo-ki-ef bridge. The former was carrying a box on his shoulder, and the latter had two water-buckets closely packed with bottles. Recognising the man with the box as a provision thief, the

Sergeant stopped him and asked him to account for his possession of the box, whereupon the coolie stopped also. The statement made was not satisfactory, and the Sergeant took them to the Lou-za Police Station. It was there ascertained that the box was a case of champagne, and that the buckets contained over thirty bottles of various kinds of wines and liquors, which it was subsequently discovered, had been stolen from a foreign house on the Bubbling Well road, near the Grand Stand. Entrance had been effected by cutting a hole through the coolie-house door.

## SOOCHOW.

It is a common thing to hear "no business" "trade is dull," "hard times," &c. There must be something in the cry as far as Soochow is concerned just now, for everybody "puts up a poor mouth." "Cash is dear" is the assigned cause. Numbers of cash shops, silk and satin bangles, and shops of all kinds have closed because they cannot pay the rent. Masons and carpenters have returned to the country, as there are just two houses being built in the city. Numbers of clerks and mechanics are out of employment. It is said that trade has not been good since the small cash were prohibited, two years ago, but probably it is an indirect effect of the recent famine in the North.

Defendant stated, in defence, that he had no occupation, and that he only arrived here about 4 days ago. Fined \$5 or 4 weeks' imprisonment.

## NANKING.

February 23rd.

Spring nosegays, summer nosegays, autumn nosegays, winter nosegays—all are different from each other, but hardly one is more beautiful than the rest. There is a charm in the fresh verdure of a spring landscape that is lacking in the matured glory of a summer scene; compared with the splendour of the russet golds and saffron reds of autumn foliage, the unvarying green of Maytime tires the eye; while winter has a certain grandeur of desolation peculiar to her. For the last two weeks, the yellow mounds which lie outstretched beyond the city-walls have been gleaming under the rays of a sun as brilliant as that of June, and the country is now gradually getting green again. The market-gardeners are all as busy as bees, and their plantations are like so many chessboards for regularity of outline and furrows. Five months ago the whole face of the landscape—mountains, and valleys, and moors—was covered with rank luxuriant grass as high as an average man. Then the grass was cut for fuel, and the place assumed a completely different aspect; the country was almost unrecognisable in its naked state; yet this dreariness and weirdness imparted to it only another charm. Soon the fields will become again "clothed in living green," and the inherent beauties of the country I have so often dwelt upon will be once more transfigured and start into new life. On the Lake of Lotuses there is now not one flower; there it lies, a large, smooth, placid sheet of fluid silver, studded with fairy dots, and reflecting the crimson flames of sunrise as in a molten glass. Ere long there will be not a square foot of water to be seen; the lotuses will have bloomed out again, and the wide expanse will be transformed into a great field of spreading leaves, studded with gigantic flowers of purple, magenta, and white. Life rolls on easily amid these revolutions, and cannot but participate in the soothing influences of this beautiful and peaceful corner of the world. Men seem to grow old here; their bodies have but little wear and tear, and their spirit none. They live in quiet under the shadow of the Purple Mountain, and neither ask nor wish for any change of lot; when they have exhausted all their years they are buried on the wild hillside or on the breezy moor, not even death dividing them from the ministrations of the children they have left, or the simple beauties of the countryside where once they lived and worked.

Courier.

A. Young CHINESE.

Foochow.

COINAGE OF THE STRAITS.

The *Straits Times* gives a précis of a return furnished by the Colonial Treasurer, of Singapore (Mr. Williams) of the silver and copper coins imported during the last eight years. In view of the agitation for the establishment of a Mint to coin a British dollar and smaller coins, this will be interesting.

A Return has been furnished by the Hon.

W. Williams, Colonial Treasurer, of the

silver and copper coins imported into the

three Settlements from 1st January 1870 to

31st December 1878. There were no sub-

sidary silver or copper coins imported in

1870, and no silver coins in 1871.

The following table shows the imports of

silver coins in Singapore and Penang to the

end of last year:

gentleman in charge was that the people suspected that we foreigners had played a sharp game; and under the name of a Post Office got a location for a chapel in the court-yard of a temple on the main street. I hear to-day that it is to be reinstated.

Courier.

ON THE WUH-SHIH-SHAN AFFAIR.

"The Devil can quote scripture."

Ye would have the offenders taught the right And chastised; for your wrong requital must Follow or else an hundred war-ships might Is at your back: ye seek, but what is just; Yet, reverend sirs, methinks ye were not sent To teach the creed of justice and of chastisement.

Ye speak of Britain's might to 'venge your wrong;

We know that creed of nations—"Might is Right;"

That Britain, with her iron ships, is strong.

But it beseems you ill, methinks, of might

To speak who follow him your Lord who said

"My Father could send angel-legions to my aid."

Indeed ye make me muse in doubt if ye Be led by that same spirit from your home Who led those fisherman of Galilee To seek scorn, hunger, shame and death in Rome.

Indeed, ye reverend sirs, ye make me doubt: Your Lord once spoke of graveyards whitened from without.

Indeed ye could ye see those Galileans now,

Ye'd know them for your fellow-workers, they

With labour-hardened hands and sunburnt brow;

Or, like the Levite, ye'd pass on your way?

I fear they might mistake your stately home For the imperial palaces of ancient Rome.

Ye preach self-denying life, and yet fed

Lazarus, were, methinks, not costlier than

Daily on your board as God-given bread.

We know not if the creed ye come to teach

Be true or false,—we know ye live not as ye

preach.

We want no priests to help us in our need; Priests we have, shaven and unshaven both;

But we want no mumbings of an outworn creed;

But science we want and knowledge for our

growth,

And rulers, brave, unselfish, wise and just

To sweep you from our land as whirlwind

sweepeth dust.

A. Young CHINESE.

A. Young CHINESE.

FOOCHOW.

A. Young CHINESE.

## Portfolio.

## SILENCE.

Of silence oft whispers a lovelier tale  
Than the voice of the harp or the nightingale,  
And a sigh unrestrained from lips that are  
mute.

Wakes a sweeter emotion than laughter or lute.  
Yes! richly the treasures of music may roll,  
But music imagined flows nearer the soul;  
And I ne'er would forget the dear chord of a  
sigh.

For an ocean of rapturous melody!

Less control o'er the heart to a tempest is  
given,  
Though it bound like a peal from the organ  
of heaven,  
Than to echo, scarce heard in the ravine's  
recess,

With a thrill of Eolian tenderness.

—William Harry Rogers.

## SHADOW AND LIGHT.

The sun may usher the glittering morn  
With dew-drops hung,  
And a golden light that in heaven is born  
O'er earth be hung;  
But night will come and shadow the light,  
And pass away.

The Summer comes with her rosy charms  
And blossoming flowers,  
And the earth lies warm in her sheltering arms,  
All the sunlit hours;  
But winter stern with his icy stride  
Draws darkly near,  
And Summer is laid like a faded bride  
On an autumn bier.

Our hearts may be light as the summer air,  
Enslaved by love,  
With a thousand hopes of a future fair  
Known only above;  
But sorrow with eager malignant hand  
Will darken our life,  
And our hopes are slain like a flashing band  
Struck down in the strife.

While the world may last it will ever be so,  
Shadow and light—  
A golden day and a summer glow,  
Then winter and night;  
And what is a moment of fleeting bliss  
That is born to die?  
A clasp of the hand, a tender kiss  
And the rest a sigh.

—Emily G. Rogers.

## THE RELIGION OF THE FUTURE.

Mr. Froude, in an article on "Science and Theology, Ancient and Modern," which appears in the current number of the *International Review*, sums up his hopes for the future of religion in the following words:—"Man's nature is the same as it always was. Science has much to teach us, but its message is not the last nor the highest. If we may infer the future from the past, a time will come when we shall cease to be dazzled with the thing which we call progress; when increasing 'wealth' will cease to satisfy, nay, may be found incapable of being produced or preserved except when relegated to a secondary place, when the illusions which have strangled religion shall be burnt away and the immortal part of it restored to its rightful sovereignty. A long weary road may lie before us. Not easily will an inviolable atmosphere of reverence form again round spiritual faith to warn off the insolent intruder. Piety, reverence, humble adoration of the great Maker of the world, are in themselves so beautiful that religious faith might have remained for ever behind that enchanted shield, if imaginative devotion could have kept within bounds its wild demands upon the reason. Not till Catholics had superstitious on superstition, not till Protestants had elaborated a speculative theology which conscience as well as intellect at length flung from it as incredible, did the angels which guarded the shrine fold their wings and fly. The garden of Eden is desecrated now by the trampling of controversy, and no ingenuous reconciliations of religion and science, no rivers of casuistic holy water, can restore the ruined loveliness of traditional faith. But the truth which is in religion will assert itself again as it asserted itself before. A society without God in the heart of it is not permitted to exist; and when once more a spiritual creed has established itself which men can not on in their lives, and believe with their whole souls, it is to be hoped that they will have grown wiser in their ways, and will not again leave the most precious of their possessions to be ruined by the extravagances of exaggerating credulity."

## AN IMPORTANT SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of "THE FRIEND OF CHINA": Sir.—Permit me to make a suggestion to the friends of the Anti-Opium Society. Might not the end which they have in view be more effectively gained, if they were to unite with what has hitherto been their special work, some other work of a more general character, calculated, on the one hand, to interest the public at home in what relates to China, and, on the other hand, to be beneficial in various ways to the Chinese themselves?

At present the Society has two great difficulties to contend with in calling public attention to the evils of the Opium Trade. In the first place, it has to contend with a large amount of indifference. The majority of Englishmen take so little interest in anything that concerns China or the Chinese, that it sometimes seems almost impossible to secure for the Opium Question the attention which it deserves. There is a prejudice in the public mind against the Anti-Opium agitation. A vague but very general impression prevails in England that the evils of the opium traffic have been exaggerated, and although this is only an impression, it nevertheless operates perceptibly to create a prejudice against a society which avowedly exists for this sole object—the Suppression of the Opium Trade.

I cannot but think that if the Society were established on a somewhat broader basis, it would appeal more successfully than it does now to the sympathies of our countrymen, and would attract to itself many supporters who would not otherwise connect themselves with it.

Three objects occur to me as being well worthy of a place in the Society's programme, and with your permission, I will say something about each of them.

1. Considering the past and present greatness of China, and considering also the important part which the Chinese nation is unquestionably destined to play in the future history of the world, it is in every way desirable that some active efforts should

be made to diffuse information in England concerning that country and its inhabitants. To most Englishmen, China is at the present time an utterly unknown region. Its geography and history are never taught in our schools. Until quite recently the study of Chinese was not in any way recognized by our Universities. In ordinary times the editors of our newspapers, reviews and magazines seldom think it worth while to give the public any news of what is passing in China. Under these circumstances the ignorance of even educated people amongst us in regard to China is scarcely to be wondered at, though it is certainly a matter for regret. Would it not be possible, and would it not be worth while, to establish some organization for improving the state of things?

I once heard it observed, by one who had a foremost place amongst English Sinologists, that *The Friend of China* might become a perfectly invaluable publication if its scope were enlarged and it were well supplied with contributions of a first-rate order, written by men whose names were a guarantee for the reliable character of the information which they furnished. A publication of this kind would never have more than a limited circulation, but a Society which made provision for the delivery of popular lectures on China, and which aimed at introducing into the periodical literature of the day, short and interesting articles on Chinese matters, might do much to stimulate a general interest in that country and its people. The awakening of such an interest would help, at least indirectly, to draw public attention to the question of the present policy of Great Britain in the matter of the Opium trade, and thus, sooner or later, to make a continuance of that policy impossible.

II. In an interesting article on "The Chinese as Colonists," which appeared in *The Nineteenth Century* for last September, from the pen of Sir Walter Medhurst, allusion is made to the growing disposition which the Chinese show to leave their native country in order to colonize other lands. In that article Sir W. Medhurst makes various proposals for improving the type and condition of the Chinese who emigrate. He thinks that international arrangements might be made between the Government of China and various Western powers, whereby the emigration of the Chinese would be properly regulated, and the welfare of the emigrants, in their adopted countries, would be provided for. But, even supposing arrangements of this kind to be made, one cannot overlook the danger of oppression, which always exists when a weaker race comes into contact with a stronger one, nor can one forget how, by means of this oppression, the seeds of a lasting enmity and hatred are sown in the minds of the oppressed against their oppressors. Happily the gross and barbarous cruelty which has been practised upon the Chinese coolies in Cuba, has never been equalled in Australia, or even in San Francisco. These outrages upon humanity have attracted the notice of the Anti-Slavery Society, and have called forth its sympathy and active interference; but even in Australia and in San Francisco, cases of harsh and unjust dealing with Chinese immigrants have not been unfrequent, and any Society which would station agents in those countries, to watch the interests of the Chinese, to take their part when they are unfairly treated, and to enforce the laws that exist for their protection, would deserve the lasting gratitude, not only of the Chinese themselves, but of all who desire the happiness and well-being of mankind. Here, then, is another object which must surely command general sympathy from all the friends of China, and which would not fail to receive support from the general public in England.

III. For many years England has contributed large sums of money for carrying on missions in China. As a missionary, I have often wished that we could show the Chinese—who are an eminently practical people—more of the practical results which Christianity has produced in our own country. The truth is that the Chinese have not seen much of the brightest and best side of our modern civilization. They have seen our steamers and our appliances of war, they have heard a great deal of our railways and telegraphs, and they have long been in the habit of purchasing our manufactures; but they have had little or no opportunity of seeing what Christianity, as distinguished from mere material progress, has done for Western nations—especially, in the way of mitigating every form of suffering and distress. Here and there they have seen, and thankfully availed themselves of the advantages of a Mission Hospital, but would they not have formed a truer estimate of our Christianity, if they had realized what effects it has produced in creating amongst Christians an enthusiasm of humanity, convincing itself in countless forms of ministry to sufferers of almost every description? We have amongst ourselves homes and asylums for the fatherless and the widow, for the blind, the insane, the incurable. Why should not a Society exist for the purpose of carrying out works of philanthropy in India and in China? In both those countries there is at all times an amount of poverty and want, of which people who have never left England can form no idea. Have we no good news of God's care for men's physical necessities to take to the heathen? If we have not, our Christianity must be altogether unlike the Christianity of Christ, and it will be long enough before it makes much way amongst unbelievers. But it is my firm conviction that this question only needs to be properly ventilated in this and other Christian countries in order to elicit a warm and generous response.

Within the last few months, as the result of a special appeal for help, a sum of nearly 50,000/- has been raised in Great Britain and Ireland for the purpose of sending relief to the sufferers by the recent famine in China, and that almost immediately after handsome contributions had been made in every quarter of the kingdom for the relief of the sufferers by famine in India. Our countrymen resident in the East, who are always ready to come forward with pecuniary assistance for the building and maintenance of mission hospitals, have handsomely supplemented the contributions raised here for the relief of the sufferers by famine. The effect of what has been done is most satisfactory. The lives of tens of thousands of our fellow-men have been saved; but more than that—one may say, without fear of contradiction—that the moral effect of this act of generosity towards the Chinese, on the part of Englishmen, is almost without a parallel in the history of our international intercourse.

There is no reason why an attempt should not be made to maintain permanently various benevolent agencies in China for relieving distress. Under proper

local management such agencies would be productive of unmixed good to the Chinese. I have often thought that, if every European Settlement in China had from the beginning maintained some institution for ministering in various ways, and on a considerable scale, to the wants of suffering humanity, our presence in China would not only have been a source of untold blessing to myriads of sufferers, but we should also have created a far more favourable impression on the Chinese than we have now done. We should have been regarded with respect, in many cases where hitherto we have been only looked on with contempt; we should have elicited feelings of gratitude and good-will where hitherto we have been met with only suspicion and dislike.

To sum up in few words what has now been said:—there is room for the existence of a permanent organization for carrying out the following objects: 1stly, to awaken in England a general interest in Chinese affairs; 2ndly, to promote the welfare of Chinese immigrants to the colonies and dependencies of Western powers; 3rdly, to raise contributions in this country for carrying on works of philanthropy in China. Such an organization would, I believe, command itself to numbers of persons who have both the will and the means to be generous. The objects above enumerated are all of them more or less allied one with the other, and with the object for which the Anti-Opium Society exists. All of them alike concern the real interests of the Chinese, and everything we can do to promote these interests will help to establish a right relationship between Western nations and China. China is now passing through a crisis in her national history. She needs now, and will need more and more as time goes by, the generous, unobtrusive sympathy, and the disinterested good-will of intelligent foreigners. An association of such persons, determined to avail themselves with tact and discretion of every opportunity for manifesting their good-will towards the Chinese, might accomplish a work, the importance of which cannot be overstated. Not only would they be able to confer great and immediate benefits upon the Chinese, but the work they accomplished would not fail to produce hereafter most satisfactory results in affecting the relations which China will sustain to other countries, when at last she fully emerges from her solitude and takes her proper place amongst the nations.

I am, &c., ARNOLD FOSTER.

[We are heartily obliged to Mr. Foster for this letter. His experience as Honorary Secretary to the China Famine Relief Fund, entitles him to bear testimony to the kindly feeling of many in this country towards China. We commend his suggestions to the attention of our readers, and shall be glad to receive their thoughts upon the proposition to enlarge the scope of our Society.—ED. FRIEND OF CHINA.]

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SIAM.

The exports do great credit to the country. They are of a useful character, if we except the betel and tobacco. And the Export list shows a gradual increase in quantities, and there have been additions to the list of exports and new ports have been opened.

In the exports, rice heads the list. The country has had abundance for its own consumption and has on the export list 5,487,559 dollars worth of rice, 27,826 of paddy. Among the exports amounting to more than 100,000 dollars each, are raw silk, sticks, sapeanwood, teak planks, teak timber, pepper, salt, salt fish, musicals, hemp, hides, horns, hoots, bones and skins. Of dried fish there are more than 200,000 dollars worth on the list, and more than 200,000 dollars worth of teedeed.

The Report of Imports as furnished by H. S. M. customs for 1878 at the end of

the year is instructive—the very largest figures on the list are for Opium 334,580 dollars. The next largest figures are for liquor 308,720 dollars, and in these last figures are not reckoned the spirituous liquors made in the country, which afford one of the most lucrative incomes to the government. I do not know but they would be ashamed to say how much was given the government for the privilege of monopolizing this department of production. The Chinese made quantities of sugar and molasses, and even export of these to the West Indies.

Of molasses \$27,289 in 1878. This is un-

doubtedly to be converted to alcoholic drinks. There used to be stringent laws forbidding Chinese to smoke opium. They have been repealed. All smoke promiscuously, and the effects are terrible in the thieving department. Opium units for hard work; but creates an impudent demand for money. It must be had, bars and bolts cannot hinder the devotees to its effects, from places where there is anything that can be so exchanged as to secure opium. Thieving is among the common evils. And there are rooms that sell stolen articles at very cheap rates. I heard it remarked the other day, that a certain high official made his purchases at those rooms, they were to be bought so much cheaper there than elsewhere.

Thirty years ago drunkenness was a very rare occurrence in Siam. It is now an every day event. The Siamese love excitement better than any other sensation, and strong drink is one of the easiest ways to get it.

They have one very effectual way to make drunkards. They make bitters and medicine, in which the liquid is their whisky, and if you accuse them of a whisky breath and begin to warn them, "No, no, no," is their explanation we are not rum drinkers, we but take medicine to help our infirmities, and give us strength to work. The doctor ordered it.

We used to think gambling was Siam's

stone of stumbling, but now it seems to be the first place to whisky.

In whatever direction we turn the out-

look is discouraging for the people as a whole. The old people are passing away, the young people are very generally fast people. They are learning how to use a great deal of money, and multitudinous shirk getting it in the only true, reliable ways—remunerative production—adding exchangeable value to valuable objects.

—Siam Advertiser.

## THE JAPANESE 'PUNCH.'

The *Moto Maru Chimbun*—the *Punch* of the Japanese—which towards the end of last year incurred the displeasure of the Government by too vehement onslaught on some of its prominent members, was allowed to reappear shortly after the new year. It is, of course, a little more circumspect now, yet it still shoots many arrows against those who are not in favour with the people. A study of the Japanese *Punch* repays itself, not only because it gives us an idea

of Japanese humour, but also because thereby may be learned what feelings are predominant regarding the questions of the day,—political and social. Even here despotism is tempered with epigrams, spoken and written, and though but few find their way into print, such satires on Government men and measures as do see the light of publication, give the student of Japanese politics many a hint of the feelings of the people. The celebrated parrot, who 'didn't talk much but was beggar to think' was a caged bird, we must recollect and, under the rigid grasp of the corrupt and repressive bureaucracy which now ensues this country, free speech is impossible. But it is dangerous for a Government when its subjects are 'beggars to think'—thought denied expression in speech broad actions, and the blow falls without the warning of a word. Unfortunately it is difficult to a foreigner to catch the meaning of the illustrations, which are often based on plays on words, and therefore incomprehensible to those who are not well acquainted with the language. Still, with a little explanation a good deal may be made intelligible, and as we daily devote space to the news-papers of the Capital, we have thought it might amuse some of our readers we are occasionally to occupy ourselves a little with *Punch* as well.

Among the illustrations in a late number, we observe a young lady, seated in a shop, as indicated by the scale, sofa, and chōmen lying around her. Under the drawing is the following Japanese proverb:

"The place of the *mekake* is not in the shop," the meaning of which is, that

matters of a private nature had better be kept out of the sight of the public.

What is here referred to may be inferred from a roll of paper which the damsels holds in her hand, and on which the word *Kunashid* is

now being deciphered, while in the background appear the outlines of the *Kunashid* building.

Many Japanese hold the opinion

that the Imperial Household Department

ought to have nothing to do with politics,

and that the designation *Shō*, which makes it of equal rank with the *Gaimushō*, *Okurashō*, etc., is out of place.

On another page we find "our Ministers

hawking a precious fish from among the Reeds of foreign shores." The two fishermen are depicted as *Punch* always depicts

high Government officials, viz., with a head

like the fish *Namazu*, which is characteristic

for its long moustache—a thing which all

Government officials are very anxious to

raise. The cost of one of the fishermen

is of a "navy anchor" pattern, while that of the other is embellished with telegraph poles and other insignia of "public works" very sufficiently indicating the particular Ministers alluded to. The stones of the beach form the word "Nippon," while the enormous fish just hooked is of the shape of *Yebisu*, one of the gods "that bring wealth," but also suggestive of the term "Yebisu" (barbarian), once applied to foreigners. Behind the fisherman appears the sumptuous mansion in which the "cator" is to be put up.

The number that appeared on the 8th inst. contains a drawing that shows to what

causes the Japanese principally attribute

the present flood of paper-money.

Wrestling matches are often held at the *Shokonsha* festival at *Kudan*, in honour of the warriors

that fell in the last rebellion, and who have

now become spirits.

The currency of the Empire is also *Kam* (paper), and

the illustration shows us the *Shokonsha* wrestling

with the fat *Banka-kami* thereby

suggesting that it is to the enormous ex-

penses incurred in civil war that is to be

attributed the present "flourishing" state

of the banks. *Punch* asks, "What will the

result be?" and is evidently in doubt, whether

the bank and the skeletons will

not be knocked over, and the skeletons

gain the day.

A hurried notice is all we can find space</p

## THE CHINA MAIL.

## POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 7th, 1878.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Brazil, Peru, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermudas, Lebuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, and Central America.

## Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—  
Letters, 12 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 2 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—  
Letters, 16 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 4 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on registered correspondence within the Postal Union.

## Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.R.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.R.), Hayti (N.R.), Mexico (N.R.), Panama (N.R.), Salvador (N.R.), and Venezuela (N.R.):—  
Via San Francisco, or Marseilles, Brindisi

Letters, 16 34 38  
Registration, None. 12 12  
Newspapers, 4 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 6 8 10

Bolivia, Chili, Costa Rica (N.R.), Ecuador (N.R.), New Granada (N.R.), Nicaragua (N.R.):—  
Letters, 30 34 38  
Newspapers, 6 6 8  
Books & Patterns, 14 10 12  
Registration, 12 None. None.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—  
Letters, 16 16 20  
Registration, None. None. None.  
Newspapers, 4\* 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 8\* 6 8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—  
Letters, — 34 38  
Newspapers, — 4 6  
Books & Patterns, — 8 10  
Registration to British & Union} — 8 8

A small extra charge is made on delivery.

—

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Letters, Registration, Newspapers, Books & Patterns, Per 2 oz.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, 2 6 2 2

Between any two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Cochinchina, Tonquin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, 4 8 2 2

Between the above by Contract Mail, 6 8 2 4

—

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unprinted.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unprinted or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographic illustrations of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the

title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book-packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inscribed.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such case, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

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No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Post Office.

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PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind,—but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissars, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissars, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and glazed in so secure a manner as to afford

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But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineers, Gunners, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

complete protection to the contents of the mail bags, and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 1.30 P.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

## Miscellaneous Notices.

## Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mail.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender; otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unsealed, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

## Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pekin, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, not more than 5 lbs.

2. Parcels, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

3. Parcels will be a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX. of the Postal Treaty of Borneo provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than" the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be stopped. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

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The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

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## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *a*, near the Kowloon shore *b*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

## Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

*Steamers*

Vessel's Name.	Section.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Adria	2 b	Stewart	Brit. str.	789	Mar. 18	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Saigon	12th, daylight
Albay	2 b	F. Ashton	Brit. str.	366	Jan. 1	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Holbow	K'loon Dock put back
Alice	7 b	Ger.	str.	1904	Mar. 1	South Sea Island	Shanghai	To-day
Amazon	5 c	Lormier	Foch.	814	Feb. 20	Messageries Maritimes	Shanghai	Ab'deem Dock
Amoy	5 c	Drewes	Brit. str.	2015	Mar. 26	Messageries Maritimes	Marseilles, &c.	To-day
Ava	5 c	Rapatel	Foch.	2652	Feb. 26	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Y'hama & S. F. cisco	17th, 3 p.m.
Belgio	2 d	Meyer	Brit. str.	749	Feb. 27	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Malls
Bombay	1 b	Brit.	str.	1036	Feb. 27	Eshun Hong	Hoihow & Haiphong	To-day
China	5 c	Alderton	Brit. str.	117	Feb. 27	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Coast Ports	11th, daylight
Conquest	5 d	Cott	Brit. str.	654	Mar. 5	Yuen Fat Hong	Yokohama	Tug Flying
Douglas	2 b	Young	Brit. str.	884	Mar. 5	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Port Darwin	Australian Ports
Fame	6 b	Stopani	Brit. str.	117	Mar. 5	A. K. W'poo Dock Co.	Manila	18th, moon
Killarney	5 c	O'Neill	Brit. str.	1060	Feb. 25	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Menmuir	5 c	Darke	Brit. str.	2010	Mar. 5	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Yokohama	12th, daylight
Norma	3 k	Brit.	str.	806	Feb. 28	Kwok Acheong	Port Darwin	10th inst.
Ocean	5 c	Edmondson	Brit. str.	971	Mar. 1	Yeo, R. Stevens & Co.	Australian Ports	To-day
Olympia	2 b	Nagel	Ger. str.	783	Mar. 1	Remedico & Co.	Manila	10th inst.
Sea Gull	8 b	Marcelle	Amer. str.	48	Mar. 18	W. H. Ray	Yokohama	To-day
Tanais	5 c	Lamont	Brit. str.	1736	Mar. 9	Messageries Maritimes	K'loon Dock	K'loon Dock
Thales	4 c	Thales	Dan.	820	Mar. 15	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Yokohama	13th, daylight
Thingwall	4 c	Molzen	Dan.	1577	Mar. 15	Meyer & Co.	Yokohama	Tug Flying
Venice	5 h	Rhode	Brit. str.	1271	Mar. 15	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Yokohama	13th, daylight
Zetton	2 b	Groggin	Brit. str.	266	Mar. 15	Kwok Acheong	Yokohama	13th, daylight
Zephyr	1 b	Heuer	Brit. str.	.....	.....	Russell & Co.	Yokohama	13th, daylight
<i>Sailing Vessels</i>								
Able N. Franklin	7 c	Howes	Amer. bge.	460	Mar. 6	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Portland (Oregon)	10th inst.
Alden Besse	4 c	Noyes	Amer. bge.	850	Dec. 17	Rozario & Co.	San Francisco	Channel f.o.
Beethoven	4 b	Haje	Ger. bge.	340	Jan. 13	Melchers & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	10th inst.
Black Hawk	8 c	Hoyland	Amer. str.	1126	Jan. 13	Vogel & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	10th inst.
Block Watch	4 c	Kennish	Brit. bge.	491	Dec. 22	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Salon	Cleared
Catherine Mardon	4 c	Warden	Brit. 3-mo. str.	287	Feb. 22	Captain	Hamburg	10th inst.
Charmer	4 c	Lucas	Amer. str.	1333	Jan. 8	Russell & Co.	Manila	10th inst.
Christina	3 c	Capra	Nic. 3-mo. str.	173	Dec. 21	J. J. dos Remedios & Co.	Callao	10th inst.
Coeran	8 b	Ball	Amer. str.	128	July 18	W. H. Ray	Whampoa	10th inst.
Coloma	4 c	W. H. Ray	Amer. str.	853	Nov. 15	Russell & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	10th inst.
Craigie Lee	7 c	W. H. Ray	Brit. str.	622	Feb. 18	Butterfield & Swire	Portland (Oregon)	10th inst.
Deux Freres	8 c	Chansen	Foch. str.	357	Feb. 18	Landstein & Co.	Salon	10th inst.
Elizabeth Childs	1 c	Lindbergh	Ger. str.	891	Mar. 1	Wiele & Co.	Tientsin	10th inst.
Eve	1 c	Merceron	Foch. str.	327	Mar. 1	Meyer & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	10th inst.
Forwards	2 c	Vanderord	Brit. str.	282	Feb. 17	Melchers & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	10th inst.
Friedrich	4 c	Bertelsen	Ger. 3-mo. str.	295	Dec. 17	Rozario & Co.	San Francisco	10th inst.
Golden Rule	4 c	Lewis	Amer. str.	1195	Mar. 15	Wieler & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	10th inst.
Hazelhurst	8 b	Goudoy	Brit. str.	877	Jan. 15	Vogel & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	10th inst.
Herbert Black	4 c	Treat	Amer. str.	673	Jan. 20	Rozario & Co.	Salon	10th inst.
Highlander	4 b	Hutchinson	Amer. str.	1855	June 19	Vogel & Co.	Tientsin	10th inst.
Holstein	3 b	Kulper	Ger. 3-mo. str.	281	Feb. 18	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	10th inst.
Humboldt	1 b	Stoll	Ger. bge.	830	Feb. 18	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	10th inst.
Invincible	4 c	Strickland	Amer. str.	1455	Dec. 16	Meyer & Co.	Salon	10th inst.
James Shepherd	5 b	Madden	Brit. bge.	849	Feb. 18	Melchers & Co.	Tientsin	10th inst.
Johann Friedrich	8 c	Kroncke	Ger. bge.	242	Mar. 1	Wieler & Co.	Whampoa	10th inst.
Johann Schmidt	8 b	Bosche	Ger. bge.	483	Mar. 1	Melchers & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	10th inst.
Julie	1 b	Lannay	Fren. str.	504	Feb. 18	Carlowitz & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	10th inst.
Kirkland	4 b	Colledge	Brit. str.	463	Jan. 15	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Salon	10th inst.
Lotte	7 c	Brown	Brit. str.	761	Feb. 17	Rozario & Co.	Tientsin	10th inst.
Marquis of Argyll	8 c	McKeon	Brit. str.	500	Dec. 20	Rozario & Co.	Whampoa	10th inst.
Matchless	4 c	Dawes	Amer. str.	1165	Dec. 20	Rozario & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	10th inst.
Mignon	3 c	Soule	Amer. 3-mo. str.	484	Jan. 15	Vogel & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	10th inst.
Morning Star	1 b	Michaelsen	Slam. bge.	570	Dec. 10	Chlunes	Portland (Oregon)	10th inst.
Nehemiah Gibson	8 b	Bradford	Amer. bge.	741	Feb. 28	Meyer & Co.	Salon	10th inst.
Papa	4 c	Giese	Ger. bge.	392	Mar. 1	Stemmen & Co.	Tientsin	10th inst.
Paul Marie	3 c	Gaillard	Foch. str.	324	Feb. 28	Carlowitz & Co.	Whampoa	10th inst.
Penobscot	7 c	Chi- man	Amer. str.	1133	Feb. 28	Butterfield & Swire	Portland (Oregon)	10th inst.
Penrith	4 c	Remington	Brit. str.	549	Feb. 28	Melchers & Co.	Salon	10th inst.
Sage	4 c	Silversparre	Swed. bge.	465	Feb. 28	Vogel & Co.	Tientsin	10th inst.
Stillman B. Allen	4 c	Taylor	Amer. str.	686	Feb. 28	Vogel & Co.	Whampoa	10th inst.
Stonewall Jackson	4 b	Bartlett	Amer. bge.	1102	Dec. 30	Russell & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	10th inst.
Strathmore	4 c	Miller	Brit. str.	1150	Dec. 17	Vogel & Co.	Salon	10th inst.
Strathmore	4 c	Hornsworth	Brit. str.	1150	Dec. 21	Vogel & Co.	Tientsin	10th inst.
Sumarilido	4 c	Tobiasen	Norw. str.	943	Jan. 15	Vogel & Co.	Whampoa	10th inst.
Sumatra	3 c	Clough	Amer. str.	1090	Sept. 15	Russell & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	10th inst.
Sydenham	3 c	Miller	Brit. str.	1063	Jan. 15	Vogel & Co.	Salon	10th inst.
Tartar	4 c	Kearns	Ger. str.	236	Feb. 27	Melchers & Co.	Tientsin	10th inst.
Thos. A. Goddard	4 c	Smith	Amer. bge.	632	Feb. 23	Yuen Fat Hong	Whampoa	10th inst.
Thomas Fletcher	3 c	Pendleton	Amer. bge.	645	Feb. 24	Yueh Tse Hong	Portland (Oregon)	10th inst.
Three Brothers	2 b	Kahle	Brit. str.	367	Jan. 24	Remedios & Co.	Salon	10th inst.
Vicenta	3 c	Tremoya	Span. bge.	518	Feb. 17	Yuen Fat Hong	Manila	10th inst.
Wandering Minstrel	.....	Sleevwright	Brit. str.	362	Feb. 17	Yuen Fat Hong	Sands' Slip	10th inst.
<i>CANTON</i>								
China		Ackermann	Ger. str.	648	Mar. 6	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	
Fuyow		Crook	Chl. str.	920	Mar. 6	S. C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Armidale	7 o	French	Flagship (iron-clad)	8800	12	450	Jan. 21	de la Barriere
Ashuelot	6 o	U. S.	corvette	1270	6	700	Feb. 12	Geo. H. Perkins
Fly	7 b	British	gun vessel	584	4	120	Dec.	